been suffering greatly at night time from Rheumatic or Neuritis pains, and have perhaps been unable to sleep at night for weeks at a time, will find that a dose of these tablets, taken at bedtime, will give wonderful relief, and they will be able to sleep soundly at night, free from all aches and pains."

On October 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21539. Adulteration and misbranding of A-R-T. Tablets. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Packages of A-R-T Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30597. Sample no. 26157–A.)

On June 13, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen packages of A-R-T Tablets at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 27, 1933, by the Hart M. Allen Laboratories, from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the product by this Department showed that it consisted of a mixture of blue and white tablets. The white tablets contained acetanilid (5.2 grains each), caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate. The blue tablets contained acetylsalicylic acid (7.3 grains each).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the standard of quality under which it was sold, namely: (Carton) "Each White tablet contains approximately three and one-half grains acetanilide", since the amount of acetanilid in each of the white tablets was materially greater than 3½ grains.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Each white tablet contains approximately three and one-half grains acetanilide," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article, since the declaration on the label was incorrect. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the initials "A-R-T" on the carton and leaflet, as interpreted by the statement: "This is the same remedy that you have always bought under the name of 'Allen's Rheumatic Treatment'", appearing in a typewritten leaflet enclosed in the carton, were statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article and were false and fraudulent.

On October 4, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21540. Misbranding of Pulvis Alkantis. U. S. v. 6½ Dozen Boxes of Pulvis Alkantis. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31148. Sample nos. 46809–A, 46852–A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Pulvis Alkantis, disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the label.

On September 22, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six and one-half dozen boxes of Pulvis Alkantis at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30 and September 14, 1933, by Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., from Lafayette, Ind., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, bismuth subcarbonate, cerium oxalate, and a small proportion of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the box label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "A Symptomatic Treatment Gastric Ulcer Acute Gastric Catarrh, Acute Enteriitis, Hyperacidity, Reflex Vomiting * * * Dosage Average dose one teaspoonful in water three times a day, or more often if necessary. In acute attacks, Dose may be doubled."